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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1780.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN free States, every good citizen considers the public interest as his own. While the times admit of tranquility and ease, the management of public affairs is left wholly to the Magistrate. A jealousy of power, natural in all democratical governments, confines his authority within narrow limits. The consequence is, that a degree of remissness is often found in them, on occasions when greater than the ordinary exertions would be laudable, but when the greatest are not indispensably necessary. The inconvenience, however, is abundantly compensated by superior advantages. Let critical emergencies rise, and the spirit of a republic rises along with them. Individuals obey the calls of government; and government gives the most inviting encouragement to the aims and efforts of individuals. The powerful energy is diffused through the people, and the most vigorous and decisive measures are the result of the pervading and animating influence. Every member of the body politic is roused into action; and enterprizes are formed and carried into successful execution, which, at any other period, would appear and would prove the offspring of inconsiderate temerity.

In the course of this war, which we have been obliged to maintain against the pride, the insolence, and the tyranny of Great-Britain, these observations have been verified by experience. Forgiving and unsuspicious, we have suffered our resentments to cool, and our spirit of enterprize to languish, whenever the objects of our resentment have been removed and our apprehensions of danger have begun to subside. But when danger has returned, and a free people have been summoned to exertion, the spirit of a free people has been far from deserting us.

Many late instances in Pennsylvania evince, that this laudable and generous disposition governs the conduct of her citizens. Our political differences evanish. We drop them with cheerfulness, when we are called to assist in the decision of a question, which must be previously determined in our favour, in order to enjoy an opportunity of discussing them.

It will be agreeable to your patriotic readers to be informed of the Plan of the Bank established in this State, in order to raise supplies for the Continental troops—those troops, who, regulated by the command, and stimulated by the example of one of the brightest ornaments of humanity, have deserved so well the gratitude and the assistance of every one that feels himself interested in the cause of the United States, of freedom, and of mankind!

The PLAN *of the* BANK *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *established for supplying the Army of the United States with Provisions for two Months.*

A number of Gentlemen are to give their bonds to the Directors of the Bank, in such sums as each shall think proper, binding himself for the payment thereof, if it shall become necessary, in order to fulfil the engagements and discharge the notes or contracts of the Bank.

These securities shall be extended to the sum of *Three Hundred Thousand Pounds* Pennsylvania currency, in Specie, at the rate of seven shillings and six pence for a Spanish dollar.

Two Directors shall be chosen by the sureties to conduct the business of the Bank, with such Assistants or Clerks, as upon experience may be found necessary. The Directors shall provide a proper place for their counting-house, books, notes, stationary, &c. They are to keep full and fair accounts of all their transactions, crediting every person's account for money received from him, and charging each proper account for the monies paid. They are authorized to borrow money on the credit of the Bank, for six months or any shorter period; and to grant special notes bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the lenders for the sums borrowed. They are to keep a fair and regular cash account, which must be settled every night; and one or both must count the balance, and see that it is in their chest. They must keep an exact register of all the notes they issue, so as to ascertain every night the demands to come against them the next day. They are to receive from Congress, such sums as they may from time to time allot for the reimbursement of the Bank. But when this source and sums occasionally borrowed on interest as aforesaid do not afford a sufficient supply, the Directors are authorised to demand and receive from every subscriber of A GENERAL LOAN TO THE BANK, such part of his subscription as may be necessary to make exact payment; granting to each of the said subscribers a note, bearing interest as aforesaid, for the sum received from him.

All monies borrowed and received from Congress, by the Directors, shall be applied to the sole purposes of purchasing provisions and rum for the use of the Continental army; of transporting them to camp to be delivered to the order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, or of the Board of War; and of discharging their notes and the expence of conducting the business. And no part of the said monies, or of the notes to be issued by the said Directors, shall, by them, or any person acting for or on behalf of the Bank be applied to any other use or uses, purpose or purposes whatsoever. Neither shall they borrow more money, or issue more notes, than shall be found absolutely necessary for the aforesaid purposes.

The Sureties for the Bank shall chuse a Factor, who shall have the entire management of the purchases; and on whose order the Directors are to pay, in money or notes, such sums, from time to time, as he may draw for.

These draughts will require an immediate supply; and therefore it is necessary that the subscribers to the General Loan pay ten per cent. on their subscriptions, within eight days after the date thereof. This will create a fund to begin with. It must be the constant aim both of the Directors in paying, and of the Factor in his contracts, to pass as many notes in payment as possible, until Congress can reimburse the Bank: And when that shall happen, the notes that shall be out shall be called in, and paid off; the entire accounts shall be made up and settled with Congress; and the bonds of the Sureties shall be delivered up or cancelled.

The Directors shall execute instruments of writing, binding their whole estates for the faithful performance of their duties; which instruments, and the bonds of the Sureties, shall be recorded in the Recorders-Office, for the county of Philadelphia, and shall be deposited in the hands of the Board of Inspectors hereinafter mentioned.

The Board of Inspectors shall consist of five persons, to be chosen by the Sureties. This Board shall hold the bonds of the Sureties safely in their possession, until the business be finished and settled; or in case of default, until suits shall be brought and recovery had thereupon.

The Board of Inspectors, or any three of them, shall have free access at all seasonable hours to the books and papers of the Bank, and of the Factor, or persons employed under him or them. They may enquire into the manner of managing the business; may give their advice and opinion when they please; and if they think it necessary or proper, may call a general meeting of the Sureties, in order to lay the proceedings before them, to ask their advice, or to propose new regulations, a change of officers, or any other matter or thing they shall judge fit.

The Factor is authorized to hire a convenient store for his business, and to employ such Agents Clerks and Assistants, as, by experience, may be found necessary. He shall proceed, with all possible dispatch, to purchase, on the most reasonable terms, flour, beef and pork of sound good quality, and in such quantities of each article as may be regulated by the Board of War, until he procure in the whole three millions of rations, or as much thereof as he can, and three hundred hogsheads of rum. He shall, as expeditiously as possible, send the articles abovementioned, in sufficient quantities to make a load, to Trenton, to the care and direction of

who shall receive and forward the same to camp, and there deliver them to the order of the Commander in Chief, or of the Board of War: The Factor supplying them with money or notes to pay the charges arising on such receipt or transportation.

The Factor is authorized to draw on the Directors for specie. Pennsylvania State money or Continental money, as occasion may require: He and they always taking care to understand their ability to honor such draughts.

He shall provide his store with rum, sugar, coffee, salt and other goods, at the cheapest wholesale prices, to be sold at the same prices to those who supply him with provisions, that so he may gain a preference of what comes to market. It may be useful in this respect to make it known throughout the country, that he is enabled to make such payments as above described.

The Factor shall give security to the Board of Inspectors in the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, in specie, for the faithful discharge of his duty. He shall keep fair accounts of all his transactions, and copies of all his letters; and shall settle with the Directors as often as they or the Board of Inspectors shall think fit.

The Directors, Factor, † and all persons employed under them shall be paid reasonable compensations for their time and trouble. But as this association is founded in the present public necessities, with intention to relieve them, as far as its object extends, none of the sureties, subscribers to the General Loan, Inspectors, the gentlemen that shall receive the goods at Trenton, and forward them thence, or other gentlemen that may give occasional assistance, mean to derive the least pecuniary advantage to themselves or families from this exertion. Yet, as it is hoped and expected that the United States will draw the most essential benefits from it, it is just that Congress should pledge the faith of the United States, to reimburse the whole cost and charges of this transaction in reasonable time, to give such assistance in the execution as may be in their power, and such security as the Board of Inspectors may stipulate with them (which the said Board are authorized to do) for the indemnification of the sureties of the Bank, and the subscribers to the General Loan.

† *Neither the Directors nor Factor now chosen by the subscribers, are to have any compensation made them for their services.*

The *Inspectors* of *Bank* are,

ROBERT MORRIS, J. M. NESBITT, BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, SAMUEL MILES CADWALLADER MORRIS.

Directors. JOHN NIXON, GEORGE CLYMER.

Factor. TENCH FRANCIS.

The execution of the Plan is in great forwardness.

WHEREAS in the present situation of public affairs in the United States, the greatest and most vigorous exertions are required, for the successful management of the just and necessary war in which they are engaged with Great-Britain: We the subscribers, deeply impressed with the sentiments that on such an occasion should govern us in the prosecution of a war, on the event of which our own freedom and that of our posterity, and the freedom and independence of the United States are all involved, hereby severally pledge our property and credit for the several sums specified and mentioned after our names, in order to support the credit of a Bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States: And we do hereby severally promise and engage to execute to the Directors of the said Bank, bonds of the form hereunto annexed.

Witness our hands this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1780.

	Pennsylvania Currency, payable in Gold or Silver.
Joseph Read,	£ 2000
William Moore,	10,000
Thomas M'Kean,	2000
John Lacey,	1000
James Thompson,	1000
John Hambright,	1000
Robert Morris,	10,000
Blair M'Clenachan,	10,000
James Wilson,	5000
George Clymer,	5000
William Bingham,	5000
J. M. Nesbit and Co.	5000
Richard Peters,	5000
Samuel Meredith,	5000
James Measе,	5000
Thomas Barclay,	5000
Samuel Morris, jun.	5000
John Cox,	5000
Robert L. Hooper, jun.	5000
Hugh Shiell,	5000
Benjamin G. Eyre,	4000
William Coats,	4000
Emanuel Eyre,	5000
John Dunlap,	4000
James Budden,	4000
Cadwallader Morris,	2500
Robert Bass,	2000
Owen Biddle,	2000
John Gibson,	2000
Michael Hillegas,	4000
Charles Pettit,	2000
John Mitchell,	2000
Matthew Irwin,	5000
Thomas Irwin,	5000
John Philip De Haas,	5000
Philip Moore,	5000
Robert Knox,	2000
Joseph Bullock,	2000
John Nixon,	5000
Francis Gurney,	2000
George Campbell,	2000
William Lewis,	2000
John Measе,	4000
John Wharton,	2000
Benjamin Rush,	2000
T. Lawrence,	2000
Joseph Blewer,	2000
John Pringle,	3000
Bunner, Murray, and Comp.	6000
Joseph Carson,	4000
Matthew Clarkson,	2000
William Hall,	2000
John Patton,	2000
Thomas Leiper,	4000
Robert Bridges,	5000
B. Fuller,	2000
B. Randolph,	2000
Abraham Bickley,	2000
George Meade, and Co.	2000
John Benezet,	5000
John Donaldson,	2000
Henry Hill,	5000
John Morgan,	5000
John Steinmetz,	2000
Samuel Miles,	3000
Samuel Mifflin,	5000
Thomas Mifflin,	5000
Andrew Hodge,	2000
Thomas Willing,	5000
Samuel Powel,	5000
Charles Thomson,	3000
Henry Keppele,	2000
Francis C. Hassenclever,	2000
Isaac Melcher,	2000
Isaac Moses,	3000
John Schaffer,	2000
Alexander Tod,	2000
John Purviance,	2000
Kean and Nichols,	4000
John Wilcocks,	2000
Samuel Inglis,	2000
Jonathan Penrose,	2000
Nathaniel Falconer,	2000
James Caldwell,	2000
Samuel Caldwell,	1000
Samuel Penrose,	1000
William Turnbull,	1000
John Shee,	1000
Benjamin Davis, jun.	1000
Sharp Delany,	1000
Samuel Morris	3000
Andrew Doz,	1000
Gerardus Clarkson,	2000
Peter Whiteside,	1000
Andrew Robeson,	1000
Abraham Shoemaker,	2000
Tench Francis,	5500
	£ 315,000

The Printers in the different States are requested to publish the above in their papers.

LONDON, *April* 4.

The following important queſtions will come under diſcuſſion in the Houſe of Commons in the courſe of the firſt eight days after it meets, independent of any chance or miſcellaneous buſineſs:

Upon the next clauſe in Mr. Burke's bill, relative to the mint, and the mode of paſſing the accounts at the Exchequer.

Second reading of Mr. Crewe's bill, for preventing Cuſtom Houſe or Exciſe officers from voting at elections for members to ſerve in Parliament.

Mr. Hartley's motion for leave to bring in a bill for diſqualifying certain placemen from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. Dunning's motion, on the taking into conſideration the ſeveral county petitions on Thurſday next.---- A *great day*!

Mr. Barrow's motion, for leave to bring in a bill for framing a bribery oath, to be tendered to the candidate, previous to the opening the poll, in the ſame manner as the ſame may now by law be tendered to the elector.

Mr. Hartley's motion, for empowering the Crown to offer *new terms* to the people of America.

On the eſtimate of the new levies, to be referred to the Committee of Supply by the Secretary at War, in which the propriety of Mr. Fullarton's appointment to the rank of Colonel, and the command of a regiment, will come under conſideration.

The ſecond reading of Lord North's bill, for appointing a commiſſion to enquire into, examine, and ſtate the public accounts of the kingdom.

Colonel Barre's intended propoſition, on his two motions of Thurſday, March 2d, relative to the expenditure of public money.

The ſame gentleman's intended motion on the account of the army extraordinaries.

And Mr. Luttrel's reſumed motion relative to the enquiry into divers undue and corrupt practices committed in the borough of Milbourne Port, relative to the approaching election for members to ſerve in Parliament for ſaid borough, by perſons acting as pretended agents of Lord North.

A ſtrong debate is expected to come on in the Houſe of Lords, either on Friday or Monday next, on the ſecond reading of ſir Philip Jennings Clerk's bill, for preventing contractors from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons, except ſuch members ſhall contract with Government by offering the loweſt terms at a public bidding.

Advices were yeſterday received in town from Holland which mention, that a body of French troops, to the amount of 20,000 men, are on their march along the Flemiſh coaſt, where they are going to take up their ſtation; and that this has cauſed no ſmall alarm in the Dutch dominions.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Thurſday, April 6.

The order of the day being read for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee, in order to take the petitions from the people into conſideration,

The Speaker put the queſtion for his leaving the chair, which being carried, Mr. Huſſey took his ſeat at the table.

Mr. Dunning then roſe, and prefaced the motion he afterwards propoſed to the committee in a ſpeech of an hour and an half's continuance, in the courſe of which he took an ample review of all that had been done for the people ſince the petitions were firſt talked of, entered into a diſcuſſion of the extent of what was done, and enforced the neceſſity of doing ſtill more. He began with ſaying, that he was perfectly aware the petitions had already produced an eſſential degree of effect. Miniſters had felt it neceſſary, in conſequence of them, to lower their tone, to talk with more decency and reſpect of the people, and in ſome meaſure to meet their wiſhes, and agree to a few of the various propoſitions for their benefit and advantage, which had been made by different gentlemen in that houſe: In the firſt rank of theſe propoſitions ſtood his honourable friend's bill for the reform of the civil liſt eſtabliſhment; a bill holding out a plan not more praiſe worthy for the great ingenuity of it, and for the extent of its benefits to the public, than for its wonderful preciſion, and the happy accuracy and perſpicuity with which, at one view, it unfolded a matter uncommonly complex in itſelf, and involved in the moſt diſguſting intricacy and impenetrability. One part of the bill had been carried, and poſſibly ſtill more of it might meet with the ſanction of that houſe. A ſecond propoſition in favour of the people was, a bill brought in by another honourable friend, for the purpoſe of amending the conſtitution of that houſe, and purging it from the preſence of thoſe who were indiſputably under the immediate influence of the Miniſter. A third which had been offered was, a plan for the inveſtigation of the public accounts; on the firſt motion of which the noble Lord in the blue ribband had, in a manner which did him honour in the minds of all who heard him, offered his aſſiſtance, and of his own accord tendered every help that could be derived from office, without the friendly aid of which the plan was from its nature impracticable. Scarcely, however, had gentlemens minds felt the glow of admiration at the noble Lord's candour, before, perhaps finding on reflection that it was beneath the dignity of his ſtation to be an aſſiſtant, the noble Lord had aſſumed the character of a principal, and had given notice of a bill of his own, ſpeciouſly indeed avowing for its object the ſame deſign as the plan ſuggeſted by his honourable friend and colleague, but differing ſo entirely in its form, and likely to be productive of ſo different an effect, that no one ſalutary purpoſe, as far as he could judge from a peruſal of the bill in queſtion, promiſed to be the reſult. He took occaſion here to anſwer the charge againſt his colleague and himſelf, of dependance on a noble Earl, declaring that he conſidered as the pride of his life, to be connected in the cloſeſt bonds of friendſhip with a nobleman confeſſedly of the firſt abilities in the kingdom, and endowed with mental qualities, which not only rendered him a moſt valuable friend, but an ornament to human nature. He thought it an honour to have been recommended to his conſtituents by the noble Lord, and was perfectly indifferent whether others choſe to call his connection by the name of dependance, or any other appellation conveying a diſgraceful idea.

He was aware that probably he ſhould be called on for proof of the increaſe of the influence of the crown. The notoriety of it, he declared, made the ſpecific proof difficult. What every man confeſſed, it was not eaſy to get any man to give in evidence. If he walked along the ſtreets, and was to ſlap all he met on the ſhoulder, and to deſire them to come down to the Houſe of Commons to prove that the influence of the crown was increaſed, every man would laugh in his face at the ridiculouſneſs of ſuch a requeſt, and ſay, that the fact was better known to the houſe than to any perſon whatever without doors, for that the houſe had long felt it. He added, that it was notorious that the majority, who had for ſome years ſupported the noble Lord in that houſe, were as loud in ridiculing and reprobating his meaſures without doors, as any of the gentlemen with whom he had the honour to act; that every man knew this fact, and if the taſk was not an invidious one, he could directly name at leaſt fifty members who had in his preſence done ſo.

Mr. Dunning quoted Mr. Hume, to prove that he foreſaw the increaſing influence ſo early as the year 1742; and alſo quoted Judge Blackſtone, as an authority for his evidence. He cited a paſſage from Hume's eſſays, to ſhew that able writer had prophefied that arbitrary monarchy would one day or other be the enthanaſim of the Britiſh conſtitution.

After diſcanting on the amount of what had been done for the people, and introducing *en paſſant*, a number of ſhrewd hints upon Adminiſtration, he ſaid he ſhould propoſe a propoſition to the Committees, which however it might reſemble an abſtract propoſition, certainly was not of that diſcription, as it grew out of the petitions, and was meant by him as a ground for other reſolutions, which he deſigned to move afterwards, but no idea of which he would then give, becauſe he was aware if he did, the debate would be directed to them, and not to the motion which he ſhould firſt make.

He ſaid his chief aim in preparing the reſolution he was about to move, had been to offer ſuch a queſtion to the Committee, as ſhould put it out of the power of any majority to prevent a fair and explicit deciſion upon it, from which deciſion the people might at once judge who were, and who were not, ready to comply with the requiſition ſtated in their petitions, and to proceed ſeriouſly and ſincerely to remedy their grievances. He begged the Houſe to recollect that the ſubject matter urged in the petition, was reduceable to two heads; the one, a complaint of the alarming encreaſed influence of the Crown; the other, advice of reform and œconomy in the management of the public expenditure. Both of theſe were objects certainly highly laudable, but the importance of the latter in a great degree grew out of the magnitude of the former. The firſt of theſe two heads, therefore, demanded the firſt attention of the Houſe, for which reaſon, he had made it the ſubject of his reſolution, which he again adverti[illegible]ed the Committee was not an abſtract propoſition, and being offered to a Committee was not objectionable, becauſe before it was reported to the Houſe, ſhould it be voted (and he flattered himſelf there would be a majority in its favour) it would have other reſolutions annexed to it as its conſequences. He concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that the influence of the Crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

Lord Nugent ſubmitted it to the conſideration of the honorable gentleman, whether it would not be better to put his motion in the exact words of the petitions, in which, if he recollected rightly, it was alledged, "That the influence of the crown had increaſed to a degree dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Mr. Dunning aſſured the noble Lord that his opinion went to the full extent ſtated in the petitions, but he did not imagine the petitioners would be inclined to find fault with his motion as he had put it.

Lord Nugent then declared his reaſons for objecting the motion, repeating what he had formerly ſaid, that he did not think the influence of the crown increaſed of late. By this he begged to be underſtood, as meaning the pernicious influence of the crown. He declared that the hon. gentleman had talked of fifty members being to his knowledge corrupted. If ſo, why did not the hon. gentleman name them? If there were ſo ſuch abandoned wretches, it was high time that they repented and made atonement to their country. Let them ſtand forward, confeſs their crimes, and go over to the other ſide. He diſavowed having been ever indirectly influenced himſelf, but owned, that had it been poſſible for him to have foreſeen the conſequences of the American war, he would have periſhed ſooner than given a vote for that meaſure; that he believed they had been in the wrong, and was the matter to come over again, he would moſt certainly act differently. He thought Adminiſtration had acted uprightly; he did not believe they governed by fraud and corruption, as the hon. gentleman had ſtated; and whenever he ſhould be induced, from their conduct, to think they were wrong, he would ſay, "Good bye to you, as long as I thought you right, but I'll go no farther."

Mr. Martin and Mr. Rouſe ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Lord George Gordon complimented Mr. Dunning for his motion, and went into a conſideration of every part of that gentleman's opening ſpeech. In the courſe of what he ſaid, Lord George animadverted on the doctrines laid down by Lord Nugent, and declared the noble Lord had taken ſome pains to colour his own conduct in that Houſe for many years, but though he reſpected him as a man, he could not but ſay he had ever conſidered him, from the line he had purſued in Parliament, as the old rat of the conſtitution.

Sir Fletcher Norton took the ſame ſide, and thanked his learned friend for his very able ſpeech in opening the motion for the reſolution he had moved, which he declared gave him the more ſatisfaction, as it was ſo worded that it muſt neceſſarily receive a direct affirmative, or direct negative. It was, he ſaid, a reſolution of fact, and would not bear argument. Either the influence of the crown had increaſed too much, or it had not. If it had, the natural conſequence that reſulted muſt be, that it ought to be diminiſhed; and then the next conſequence would be, the mode of diminiſhing it, which he preſumed his learned friend meant to provide for, by moving a bill or bills for that purpoſe. What his intended reſolutions for that kind might be, he knew not, but he would truſt him that they were fit and proper for the occaſion.—That the influence of the crown had increaſed, no man could deny. It was too viſible to admit of an endeavour to conceal it. In that Houſe it had long been apparent. Thoſe therefore who thought with him, would vote as he ſhould for the queſtion. Thoſe who thought otherwiſe, would be reduced to the neceſſity of ſaying, either that they did not think the influence of the crown increaſed too much, or that they only thought it had now reached its proper balance, and got no further. If any there were, who felt bold enough to ſay ſo, he wiſhed them much joy of going down to their conſtituents with that opinion, and telling them that they had voted their allegation made by many thouſands of the people of England, their creators, who ſent them to Parliament, to be ill founded and falſe!

The Lord Advocate reprobated the motion as an abſtract propoſition; perfectly abſtruſe and unintelligible, having no reference to any thing before the houſe, and containing an allegation unſupported by any proof whatever. He concluded his ſpeech with moving, "That the Chairman report a progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again."

Being told this motion could not be put without the conſent of the houſe he altered it, and moved that "Mr. Huſſey leave the Chair."

Mr. T. Pitt ſupported the original motion, and anſwered the learned Lord's objections. In the cloſe of his argument, he told the noble Lord in the blue ribband, that the efforts made againſt him and his meaſures by the ſide of the houſe on which he (Mr. Pitt) then ſtood, had kept him in place contrary to the wiſhes of the nation, which he had reduced to its miſerable ſituation.

Lord North, rouſed by this, roſe to anſwer, and in warmth of his reply ſaid, if he had been kept in place by their efforts, it had been by the efforts of men who had often contended againſt the rights of the people, and were now purſuing meaſures calculated to overturn the conſtitution. Theſe words threw the houſe into a flame, and his Lordſhip was called to order in a tremendous tone by Mr. T. Townſend, who ſaid, the noble Lord had no right to aſcribe improper motives to his conduct, and that of the other gentleman who had acted with him.

The houſe was in an uproar for ſome ſeconds; as ſoon as he could make himſelf heard, his Lordſhip with ſome energy ſaid, he had right to retort on thoſe who dared charge him perſonally as the author of the misfortunes of the country.

On this Mr. Fox roſe in violent heat, and exclaimed that he would not ſit ſtill and hear the noble Lord put his right to attack his parliamentary conduct and that of his friends, on a footing with their right to attack the noble Lord's executive conduct. They attacked the noble Lord as a Miniſter; in which point of view they had a right to attack him.

Mr. Fox was called to order, and the houſe continued in a ſecond uproar for ſometime, at length Lord North purſued his ſpeech, and after treating Mr. Fox's rude language with contempt, proceeded to ſtate, that it was hard for him, or for any other man, to be attacked and unjuſtly accuſed from day to day, and not be ſuffered to defend himſelf. That he had never denied the right of a gentleman to cenſure or canvaſs his conduct, ſo long as they did it in a parliamentary way, and in gentleman like language. He had often offered to meet any enquiry that might be inſtituted, conſcious that it would not appear that he merited the imputations ſo frequently thrown out againſt him. He ſaid, he had never pretended to great abilities. All he had claimed was an upright conſcience, and an unfeigned ſincerity in his good wiſhes to his country. He reprobated and deteſted every unconſtitutional ſtretch of the prerogative, as much as any man, or exerciſe of undue influence. Indolent and fond of eaſe as he was, he proteſted he would rather ſpend his whole life in the buſtle of public buſineſs, and from day to day undergo the diſagreeable fatigue of political warfare, and ſtand the teſt of parliamentary attack, abuſe and provocation, than ſit down like the *Indian* under the manchineel tree, and doze away his life beneath the hateful influence of arbitrary power.

His Lordſhip denied that any members of that houſe were penſioned, and objected to the motion on the ſame ground as the Lord Advocate had taken. He deſired to know, before he voted for ſuch a propoſition, what other propoſitions were to follow it: He had heard of two, which had been mentioned elſewhere. One, a propoſition to alter the conſtitution of that Houſe, by adding an additional number of repreſentatives to it; the other, by moving either for annual or triennial Parliaments: he declared, he took that opportunity of publicly expreſſing his diſapprobation of both thoſe propoſitions, and deſired the Committees to excuſe what he ſaid, as a notice that he would oppoſe them both whenever they ſhould be propoſed. The bill for ſeptennial Parliaments, no matter by whom ſuggeſted, or on what occaſion, he had ever regarded as a lucky circumſtance for this country, and as the ſalvation of the conſtitution. Gen. Conway ſpoke in favour of the motion, and reprobated the queſtion moved by the Lord Advocate. The Attorney General oppoſed the motion, but with reſpect to his learned friend (the Lord Advocate) he did not underſtand that he meant, when he moved for the chairman to leave the chair, that the buſineſs ſhould not be reſumed to another opportunity.

He believed his learned friend did not intend any ſuch thing as that of putting an end to the conſideration of the petitions; but that his motion was merely in the nature of a motion to poſtpone it.

The Lord Advocate ſaid, he by no means wiſhed to put an end to the buſineſs; but would rather that it ſhould come on again, at a future opportunity. He would withdraw his motion for the chairman to leave the chair.

After ſome debate, leave was given accordingly; and the Advocate then moved, by way of amendment to the main motion, that there ſhould be inſerted, after the word Committee, "That it is neceſſary to declare." The main queſtion was thereupon thus, "That it is neceſſary to declare, that the influence of the Crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

The Committee at laſt divided, and the Miniſter was left in a minority, the amendment not having been negatived as the Lord Advocate had expected.

There appeared for the amendment, - - 213
Againſt it, - - - - 215

Majority for the neceſſity of declaring that the influence of the Crown is increaſed, &c. 18.

BOSTON, *June* 19.

Wedneſday laſt arrived at Beverly the prize ſnow Diana, mounting two 12 and twelve 4 pounders, and two howits, with thirty-two men. She was bound from New-York to Maderia, in ballaſt, but ſtopt on her voyage by the Pilgrim. She was a Nobleman's yacht, built in Sweeden, and a fine ſailer.

Friday laſt arrived here a prize brig late commanded by Capt. William Deblois, of this town, laden with naval ſtores, bound from Georgia to Antigua. She was taken by the Mifflin and Waſhington privateers.

Wedneſday arrived here the Continental frigate Trumbull from a cruize, James Nicholſon Eſq; Commander, who on Friday the 2d inſtant, in Lat. 35 Long. 64 10 had an engagement with a Britiſh ſhip of 36 12 and 6 pounders. This action was cloſe and ſevere, and ſupported with great gallantry by the Captain, Officers and Company of the Trumbull, againſt the ſuperior force of the enemy, for five glaſſes, when both ſhips were equally diſpoſed to part: The Trumbull having all her maſts wounded in ſuch a manner as to render it impoſſible for her to continue the engagement, and the Britiſh ſhip in a ſituation equally unfit for it. In ten minutes after the action ceaſed, the Trumbull loſt her main and mizen top-maſts, while within muſket ſhot of the enemy, which they took no notice of, and ſoon after loſt her main and mizen-maſt. The maſts of the Britiſh ſhip were left in a tottering con-

dition, and it is ſuppoſed muſt be gone; ſhe was hulled in many places, and had all her pumps going, hove over many dead, and it is preſumed ſhe ſuffered more than the Trumbull, and muſt have ſtruck to her if the Trumbull had not unfortunately ſuſtained the loſs of her maſts. The Trumbull had 8 men killed, and 31 wounded, 6 of which have died ſince of their wounds, among the latter was Mr. Daniel Starr, the third Lieutenant. The Britiſh ſhip appeared to be bound for Charleſtown, but as no queſtions were aſked, and the action commenced without ceremony, her name or deſtination are unknown.

His Country call'd, he ſaid, "I come, I come."
Gen. MONTGOMERY.

THE triple voice of Nature, Virtue, Honour, now ſounds her loudeſt trumpet in our ears-----and he whoſe boſom glows not in his country's cauſe, is dead to all for which he ought to live.

An opportunity is now offered by PROVIDENCE itſelf to ſtrike a blow that ſhall reſound through the world, and finiſh the war with glory.------*Charleſtown* is light in the great ſcale, whether it ſtands or falls, therefore let us not waſte our thoughts about it, for our great deſign comprehends it in every circumſtance.---If we ſucceed, the whole work will be finiſhed and the enemy ſwept from all the States in a few months; and nothing checks this glorious hope but the languor of the people.---Hear the voice of the *tories*, "The royal cauſe is gloomy, we have much to fear from the exertions of France, but our hope and expectation is, that the rebels will be ſlow and indeciſive, that their intended co-operations with the French will come to nothing. The ſupplies of men and money are ſo difficult to raiſe, the rebels will ſtudy to ſhift the burden off from one to the other, whereby their whole plan, we hope, will end in ſmoke." Whoſe boſom burns not, to hear the ſpirit of Americans queſtioned----we ought to take fire at the baſe ſuggeſtion, and with redoubled ardor and magnanimity quench the laſt hope of the perfidious *tories*, by exertions too great to be oppoſed. Let generous ſentiments and heroic feelings expand our hearts and fire our boſoms, that by one great effort we may fix the ſtandard of LIBERTY and PEACE immoveable in every part of the United States. Let us not waſte time in fruitleſs enquiries for *news* from the ſouth, or the eaſt or the weſt, but by our immediate exertions *ſend news to them*, that ſhall gladden the hearts of the righteous, and carry terror to the ſouls of all our enemies. This is the part we have to act, and if we NOW act it WELL, we ſhall bring freedom and peace to our country, and the brighteſt rewards of honour and happineſs to ourſelves. "Then what wait we for? let us up and be doing, and the Lord will be with us." His Providence now ſpeaks to every heart, the weeping voice of our bleeding country cries in our ears, and the heroes who have died in our cauſe beckon to us from the ſkies. He that will not obey is a ſtain to humanity, and a blot in creation, and ought to expect "ſome choſen curſe, ſome thunder bolt red with uncommon wrath." Therefore now, while our country calls, may our hearts anſwer like the brave MONTGOMERY's, "*We come, we come.*"

A SOLDIER.

ANNAPOLIS, June 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia to his friend at Weſt-River, dated June 12, by the ſloop Lincoln.

"We are much elated here by the arrival of 12 Spaniſh and 4 French ſhips of the line, with a number of tranſports, and about 12000 troops, to reinforce the French in theſe ſeas, which makes them now far ſuperior to the Engliſh. They all rendezvous at Martinique, and we have great reaſon to think a heavy blow will ſoon be made againſt moſt of the Engliſh iſlands, it has alarmed the inhabitants very much indeed.

"We have three French ſhips of the line come down here laſt night, they are waiting the reſult of ſome plan in agitation, but every thing ſeems to be kept a profound ſecret; at all events we preſume they muſt ſoon have poſſeſſion of moſt of theſe iſlands, for if they command the ſeas they muſt fall. God ſend it may ſoon put an end to the war, and reſtore us a proſperous, laſting and happy peace."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 5.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington, dated Whippany, June 25, 1780.

"The conduct of the enemy giving us reaſon to ſuſpect a deſign againſt Weſt-Point, on the 21ſt the army, except two brigades and the horſe, (left under the command of General Greene, to cover the country and our ſtores) was put in motion to proceed ſlowly towards Pompton. On the 22d it arrived at Rockaway Bridge, about 11 miles from Morriſtown. The day following, the enemy moved in force from Elizabeth-town towards Springfield. They were oppoſed with great conduct and ſpirit, by Major Generals Greene and Dickinſon, with the Continental troops and ſuch of the militia as were aſſembled; But with their ſuperiority in numbers, they of courſe gained Springfield. Having burnt the village, they retired the ſame day to their former poſition. In the night they abandoned it, croſſed over to Staten-Iſland, and took up their bridge. I beg leave to refer Congreſs to General Greene's report for particulars.

"The enemy have not made their incurſions into this State without loſs. Our has been ſmall. The militia deſerve every thing that can be ſaid on both occaſions. They flew to arms univerſally, and acted with a ſpirit equal to any thing I have ſeen in the courſe of the war."

The enclоſed REPORT *from Major General* GREENE *is as follows:*

SIR, *Springfield, June* 24, 1780.

"I have been too buſily employed, until the preſent moment, to lay before your Excellency the tranſactions of yeſterday.

"The enemy advanced from Elizabeth-Town about five in the morning, ſaid to be about five thouſand infantry, with a large body of cavalry, and fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and compact. They moved in two columns, one on the main road leading to Springfield, the other on the Vauxhall road. Major Lee with the horſe and pickets oppoſed the right column, and Col. Dayton with his regiment the left, and both gave as much oppoſition as could have been expected from ſo ſmall a force. Our troops were ſo extended, to guard the different roads leading to the ſeveral paſſes over the mountain, that I had ſcarcely time to collect them at Springfield, and make the neceſſary diſpoſitions, before the enemy appeared before the town, when a cannonade commenced betwen their advance and our artillery, poſted for the defence of the bridge. The enemy continued manœuvering in our front for upwards of two hours, which induced me to believe they were attempting to gain our flanks. My force was ſmall, and from the direction of the roads, my ſituation was critical. I diſpoſed of the troops in the beſt manner I could, to guard our flanks, ſecure a retreat, and oppoſe the advance of their columns. Col. Angell with his regiment, and ſeveral ſmall detachments, and one piece of artillery, was poſted to ſecure the bridge in front of the town.—Col. Shrieve's regiment was drawn up at the ſecond bridge, to cover the retreat of thoſe poſted at the firſt, Major Lee, with his dragoons, and the pickets, commanded by Capt. Walker, was poſted at Littles bridge, on the Vauxhall road; and Col. Ogden was detached to ſupport him. The remainder of General Maxwell's and Stark's brigades were drawn up on the high grounds at the mill. The militia were on the flanks. Thoſe under the command of General Dickinſon, made a ſpirited attack upon one of the enemy's flanking parties, but his force was too ſmall to puſh the advantage he had gained.

"While the enemy were making demonſtrations to their left, their right column advanced on Major Lee. The bridge was diſputed with great obſtinacy, and the enemy muſt have received very conſiderable injury, but by fording the river, and gaining the point of the hill, they obliged the Major with his party to give up the paſs. At this inſtant of time, their left column began the attack on Col. Angell; the action was ſevere and laſted about forty minutes, when ſuperior numbers overcome obſtinate bravery, and forced our troops to retire over the ſecond bridge, there the enemy were warmly received by Col. Shrieve's regiment, but as they advanced in great force, with a large train of artillery, he had orders to join the brigade.

"As the enemy continued to preſs our left on the Vauxhall road, which led directly into our rear, and would have given them the moſt important paſs, and finding our front too extenſive to be effectually ſecured by ſo ſmall a body of troops, I thought it moſt adviſeable to take poſt upon the firſt range of hills in the rear of Bryant's tavern, where the roads are brought ſo near to a point, that ſuccour might readily be given from one to the other. This enabled me to detach Col. Webb's regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hutington, and Col. Jackſon's regiment with one piece of artillery, which entirely checked the advance of the enemy on our left, and ſecured that paſs.

"Being thus advantageouſly poſted, I was in hopes the enemy would have attempted to gain the heights, but diſcovering no diſpoſition in them for attacking us, and ſeeing them begin to fire the houſes in town, detachments were ordered out on every quarter, to prevent their burning buildings not immediately under the command of their cannon and muſketry. In a few minutes they had ſet fire to almoſt every houſe in town, and began their retreat. Capt. Davis, with a detachment of 120 men, ſeveral ſmaller parties, with a large body of militia, fell upon their rear and flanks, and kept up a continual fire upon them, till they entered Elizabeth Town, which place they reached about Sun ſet, Stark's brigade was immediately put in motion, on the firſt appearance of a retreat, which was ſo precipitate that they were not able to overtake them.

"The enemy continued at Elizabeth Town Point until twelve o'clock at night, and then began to croſs their troops to Staten Iſland, by ſix this morning they had totally evacuated the point and removed their bridge. Major Lee fell in with their rear guard, but they were ſo covered by their works, that little or no injury could be done them. He made ſome Refugees priſoners, and took ſome Tories, which they abandoned to expedite their retreat.

"I have the pleaſure to inform your excellency, that the troops who were engaged, behaved with great coolneſs and intrepidity, and the whole of them diſcovered an impatience to be brought into action. The good order and diſcipline which they exhibited in all their movements do them the higheſt honour. The artillery under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Foreſt was well ſerved. I have only to regret the loſs of Captain Lieutenant Thompſon, who fell at the ſide of his piece by a cannon ball.

"It is impoſſible to fix with certainty the enemy's loſs, but as there was much cloſe firing, and our troops advantageouſly poſted, they muſt have ſuffered very conſiderably.

"I herewith incloſe your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded, and miſſing, which I am happy to find is much leſs than I had reaſon to expect, from the heavy fire they ſuſtained.

"I am at a loſs to determine what was the object of the enemy's expedition: If it was to injure the troops under my command, or to penetrate further into the country, they were fruſtrated. If the deſtruction of this place, it was a diſgraceful one I lament that our force was too ſmall to ſave the town from ruin. I wiſh every American could have been a ſpectator, they would have felt for the ſufferers, and joined to revenge the injury.

"I cannot cloſe this letter without acknowledging the particular ſervices of Lieutenant Colonel Barber, who acted as Deputy Adjutant General, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity in aſſiſting to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions. *I have the honour to be, &c.*

"N. GREENE, Major General.

"There were a number of priſoners made, but as they went on to Morris, I had no return of them.

"*His Excellency General* WASHINGTON."

RETURN *of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the action of the* 23*d of June*, 1780.—*Springfield.*

Artillery. Killed, 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants. Wounded, 2 Matroſſes.

Angell's Regiment. Killed, 1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 25 rank and file. Miſſing, 3 rank and file.

Shrieve's Regiment. Killed, one rank and file. Wounded, 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file. Miſſing, 2 rank and file.

Dayton's Regiment. Killed, 2 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Subaltern, 6 rank and file. Miſſing, 4 rank and file.

Spencer's Regiment. Wounded, 1 Serjeant.

Lee's Detachment. Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 4 rank and file.

Total. Killed, 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 9 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 5 Serjeants, 37 rank and file, 2 Matroſſes. Miſſing, 9 rank and file.

The return of Davis's detachment I could not get, he having marched off the next morning after the action. The return of the militia I cannot get: They had none killed, but about twelve wounded.

(Signed) F. BARBER, Lieut. Col.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Monday the 25th ult. died Mrs. RACHEL BRADFORD, wife of Col. William Bradford, of this city, in the 60th year of her age. The next day her remains were depoſited in the burial-ground of the Second Preſbyterian Society.

She was a pious and an amiable woman, exemplary in her diſcharge of every ſocial and relative duty, beloved by her acquaintance, and bleſſed by the poor:—But it is needleſs to recount her virtues:—They are engraved on the hearts of all who knew her.

On Saturday laſt was executed at Cheſter, purſuant to their ſentence, John Smith and Robert Smith.

In CONGRESS, *June* 28, 1780.

WHEREAS Congreſs, on the eighteenth day of April laſt, reſolved in the words following, viz. "That Congreſs will, as ſoon as may be, make ſuch proviſion for diſcharging or continuing the Loans that have been made to theſe United States, on Loan-Office Certificates, as that the holders of them ſhall ſuſtain no loſs thereon, by any depreciation of the Bills Loaned, ſubſequent to the reſpective dates of the ſaid Certificates:" Therefore

Reſolved, That the principal of all Loans that have been made to theſe United States, ſhall finally be diſcharged, by paying the full current value of the Bills when Loaned, which payments ſhall be made in Spaniſh Milled Dollars, or the current exchange thereof in other money, at the time of payment:

That the value of the Bills when Loaned ſhall be aſcertained, for the purpoſe above mentioned, by computing thereon a progreſſive rate of depreciation, commencing with the firſt day of September, 1777, and continuing to the eighteenth day of March, 1780, in geometrical proportion to the time, from period to period, as hereafter ſtated, aſſuming the depreciation at the ſeveral periods to be as follows, viz.

On the firſt day of March, 1778, one dollar and three quarters of a dollar of the ſaid Bills, for one Spaniſh milled dollar; on the firſt of September, 1778, as four of the former for one of the latter; on the firſt of March, 1779, as ten of the former for one of the latter; on the firſt day of September, 1779, as eighteen of the former for one of the latter; and on the eighteenth day of March, 1780, as forty of the former for one of the latter:

That the principal of all Certificates that have been taken out ſince the eighteenth day of March laſt, ſhall be diſcharged at the rate of one Spaniſh milled dollar, or the current exchange thereof in other money at the time of payment, for forty dollars of the ſaid Bills of Credit, received on Loan:

That the principal of all Certificates that ſhall hereafter be taken out, until the further order of Congreſs, be diſcharged at the ſame rate and in the ſame manner as thoſe that have been taken out ſince the eighteenth day of March laſt.

That the intereſt on all Loan-Office Certificates at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, computed on the principal aſcertained as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcharged annually, in like manner as the principal, until the principal ſhall be paid: Provided nevertheleſs, that the ſame intereſt and mode of payment on Certificates taken out before the firſt day of March, 1778, ſhall be continued as at preſent, until the principal aſcertained as aforeſaid ſhall be ready to be diſcharged.

Ordered, That the Board of Treaſury prepare the proper tables for direction of the Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices in the Several States, in paying off the principal and intereſt of Loans, agreeably to the foregoing reſolutions. *Extract from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WANTED,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are ſeveral ſervants to aſſiſt her. Any perſon underſtanding her buſineſs, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

WANTED to HIRE by the Quarter,

and to be entered upon immediately,

A GENTEEL HOUSE and GARDEN, about two or three miles from town, with a ſtable for two horſes, cow-houſe, and a lot of ground adjacent to it. Any perſon having ſuch a place, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, July 4th.

Princeton, June 29, 1780.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate within one quarter of a mile of Princeton, Middleſex county, Eaſt New-Jerſey, 42 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading to Trenton, containing above 300 acres of excellent good land, 100 acres thereof is good woodland, 20 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made with very little trouble, a never failing ſtream of water runs through the centre of the place. On the plantation is a well finiſhed large ſtone dwelling-houſe, fit for any family, likewiſe a large barn, and an exceeding good ſtable, that will hold 20 horſes, with other out-houſes; alſo a large garden. A clear and indiſputable title for the whole will be given. For further particulars and terms, apply to James Fiſher, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. ¶ ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Huntington townſhip, York county, June 24, 1780.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 14th of April, 1778, give his bond to Henry Weritler, of ſaid townſhip, for Ninety-five Pounds, payable on the 14th of April laſt, and a ſhort time after it became due paid the full contents thereof to the ſaid Weritler, which he received before ſeveral witneſſes, but afterwards refuſed to give up the bond: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to anſwer the ſame a ſecond time.

† HENRY ZIEGLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, York county, State of Pennſylvania, on the 20th of May laſt, A Black MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, ſome white on the near hind foot, no brand diſcernable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ DAVID JORDAN.

TO be SOLD,

A LOT in Vine-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt, 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet, to Holmes's Alley, with the privilege of ſaid Alley. For terms apply to RICHARD FOOTMAN, or WILLIAM DELAP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

By His Excellency
JOSEPH REED, Esquire,
President, *and the* Supreme Executive Council *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable House of Assembly, in their last session, duly sensible of the exigencies of war, and the necessity of sudden and extraordinary exertions in times of special difficulty and danger, did vest in this Council a power to declare Martial Law, for such purposes and so far as the same might be conducive to the public security, and the safety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth: AND WHEREAS since the passing the said resolution the honourable Committee of Congress now with the army, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, have, in the most pressing and cogent terms, represented the absolute necessity of procuring certain enumerated supplies for the army, in so short a space of time that the usual and ordinary forms must be dispensed with, or the requisition remain unexecuted; and the late offensive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been just received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horses and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: AND WHEREAS the indiscriminate admission of all strangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their spies and emissaries, distribute their counterfeit money, and by such like practices defeat the best designs for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own safety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commissioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all suspicious persons, and take such other measures as the public safety may require. WHEREFORE, for the purposes aforesaid, and no farther at present, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare MARTIAL LAW, authorizing and requiring the persons by us to be appointed to proceed, as they may be specially directed from time to time, to execute the purposes aforesaid, for all which this our Proclamation shall be their sufficient warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all officers civil and military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth, to aid and assist them therein, as they tender their own welfare and safety, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this ninth day of* June, *in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

JAMES WILSON *and* Co.

At their NEW MEDICINAL STORE,

In Second-street, one door below Walnut-street, have just opened a fresh and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES of prime quality, which they propose to sell on moderate terms, for cash only.

The following are some of the capital ARTICLES.

Quicksilver,	Opium,
Antimony,	Myrrh,
Balsam Capivi,	Isinglass,
Peru,	Manna,
Borax,	Corrosive Sublimate,
Crem Tartar,	Liquorice,
Camphire,	Seneka Snake Root,
Calomel,	Virginia Snake Root,
Spanish Flies,	Rhubarb,
Cochineal,	Jalap,
Peruvian Bark,	Ipecacuanha,
Senna,	Epsom Salts,
Flowers of Sulphur,	Glaubers Salts,
Gum Ammoniac,	Sal Ammoniac,
Sucorrine Aloes,	Volatile Salts,
Asafœtida,	Tartar Emetic,
Gum Arabic,	White Vitriol,
Guiacum,	Blue Vitriol, &c. &c.

Also Vermilion, Verdegris, Prussian Blue and Linseed Oil.

Orders from Physicians, country store-keepers and others, will be thankfully received, and carefully executed.

Medicine Chests for ships, private families, &c. put up on the shortest notice, with plain and suitable directions.

Private prescriptions neatly and exactly made up, and constant attendance given. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 13th of July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Charles Bassonet, innkeper in Bristol,

A PIECE of ASH CRIPPLE, and a high point of UP LAND, the lower end of Bristol-Island, on which is erected a small house, the whole containing 29 acres, more or less; adjoining Col. Joseph M'Ilvaine, Captain Clark, and Mr George Gillespie's land and meadow; part of the above cripple is already cleared, the whole rich bottom; it lays fronting on the river Delaware; a flat may come up to the bank and transport the wood or hay to Philadelphia, Burlington, Bristol, and from the two last places distant about one and three-quarters of a mile; the bank is defended from the wash of the river by a stone wall, three feet thick, and above six feet high, laid on large pine logs; the sluice is at present blown, and the owners living at a great distance is the reason it is offered for sale: It will be struck off for hard money, and that or the exchange in continental currency will be received from the purchaser, to whom a good title will be made, on paying the consideration money to the subscribers, who will attend at the time of sale.

JAMES HUNTER,
JAMES STERLING.

§

WANTED,
LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Island, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, such as desire it will be discharged. Apply to the subscriber at the widow Parry's, north west corner of Market and Sixth-streets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ship or vessel called the ELEANORA, and her cargo, burthen about 200 tons, George Ponsonby, late master, taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Stephen Decatur, *qui tam:* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

June 27, 1780.

STRAYED from Mrs. Moore's, in North-Alley, near the White Bear, on Monday, the 26th inst. A Chesnut HORSE, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder P with a C underneath, has a Roman nose, paces, trots, and canters: Also a Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, has some white saddle marks on his back, and a very short tail. Whoever will bring said horses to Mr. James Davidson, at the College, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL and neat assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, some capital instruments, a case of six scalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and scissars, a case of couching instruments. Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, trocar, and several other instruments. The whole to be sold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceased eminent Physician. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

STOLEN out of the pasture of Joseph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in West Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 17th instant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye disfigured by cutting her for the hooks, short tail, shod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white spot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to justice, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the house of the subscriber, in Upper Merion, on the night of the 9th instant June, a silver WATCH, with an old fashioned silver face, maker's name Prince, No 2605, two pair silver buckles, one middling large, 34 penny weight 5 grains; the other a small carved buckle, 25 penny weight, marked D D, and one homespun shirt. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that the owner may get the above articles, shall receive the above reward or in proportion for any part thereof. All watch makers and others are desired to stop the above articles, should they be offered for sale, and all reasonable charges shall be paid with the reward, by

† ISAAC DAVIS.

To be *LETT*,

In a public Part of the CITY,

A good House, and Furniture.

Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of Israel Pemberton, but now the property of the subscriber, in Germantown, a black MARE, 5 years old, has two white feet, a large star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, walks close with her hind legs, and has a small white streak under her belly. Whoever takes up and secures the above mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES OGLEBY.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, on Lancaster road, a large roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, shod before, his hind feet white, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT HOLLAND. ¶

LOST,

THE following LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of saddle bags, that were lost on the 23d of March, at Paramus, in New-Jersey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that post, and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 Dollars each, dated Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 3548, for 600 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 7103, for 300 Dollars, dated February 10, 1779; No. 5490, for 400 Dollars, dated November 19, 1778. Payable to Josiah Crane, Hock, and Matthias Keutsch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all persons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negociate them, but are desired to stop, and forward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handsome reward will be given.

WAS stolen, on the night of the 10th instant June, from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, the following GOODS, a green mantua gown, ruffled, lined with blue stuff, a pale blue taffety ditto, ruffled, three or four pieces cut out of the tail, and a new piece put in, two cotton and linen sheets, two fine linen ditto, three diaper napkins, marked E. H. three yards and an half of blue stuff, six yards of dull green worsted, a new beaver hat, a piece of blue taffety, enough to make a bonnet, a piece of green mantua, six yards and an half of eight hundred shirting linen, a lincey petticoat, with a small stripe of green and pale red in it. Whoever takes up and secures the said thief or thieves, so that they be brought to justice, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, paid by

June 21, 1780. ¶ ELIZABETH DAVIS.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnership of William Richards and Henry Land is dissolved: No debts contracted against Richards and Land during the partnership remain unsettled. Those who are indebted to said company, are desired to pay the same to

WILLIAM RICHARDS.

A fresh and general assortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be sold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market-street, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-House, and at his store at Trenton-Landing, amongst which are, Calomel, Camphor, Cantharides, Chamomile Flowers, Cortex Peru, Flour of Sulphur, French Barley, Gum Arabick, Glaubers and Epsom Salts, Isinglass, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Magnesia, Opium, Rhubarb, Sago, Senna, Roman Vitriol and Tartar Emetic; also choice Pickled Sturgeon, fine India Soy, best Mustard, Sweet oil, and Corks of all sorts.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, the 6th inst. June, from the subscriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, a servant LAD, named Samuel Harris, about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, dark eyes, and has short brown hair; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow shirt and trowsers, old felt hat, is very talkative, used to live in Philadelphia, and supposed to be gone that way. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN BEAUMONT, jun.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or conceal said servant at their peril. ¶

Potts-Town, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the Gazette of the 4th of August last we had an advertisement inserted, setting forth, that Robert Dill, A. C. I. did set up a public advertisement in this town, accusing us of propagating and spreading a report of his having sold Continental Salt out of the store: These are therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never said he sold Continental Salt, but that he, the said Dill, sold salt out of the Continental Store, is what we said and can testify.

Now upon examining more particularly into the matter, we find that Robert Dill, at the request of James May, took in a few barrels of salt which was said May's property into the store; that John Balty, who acted as scaleman for Robert Dill, at the request of said James May, sold a few bushels of his salt; but it was not nor is it our design to make any one believe that the public received any injury from the sale of that salt, nor do we of our knowledge know or believe that Robert Dill has betrayed the trust reposed in him, nor do we want our former advertisement to be understood as injurious to him

¶ DETERICK MATTEX, ADAM CLECKNER.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN CLOTHIER, or one that will take a mill on shares. Such a person, if recommended for sobriety and honesty, may meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber, living one mile below Dover, in the Delaware State.

June 6, 1780. † 5 w THOMAS NIXON.

Camp, near Morristown, June 3, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Mr. John Logan, in Mindham township, Morris county, on the night of the 30th May last, A black MARE, four years old, 14½ hands high, shod all round, with three white feet, and a star in her forehead; trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high spirited. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so as the subscriber may have the mare, and the thief be brought to punishment, shall have the above reward, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, by

ALEXANDER PARKER,
† Capt. 7th Pennsylvania Regt.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Whitemarsh, the last week in May, a large red COW, and calved the 2d day of June inst. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATRICK MENAN.

N. B. I have published her in hand bills all round the neighbourhood. †

New-Garden, Chester county, 6th Month 16, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE open, last night, the house of the subscriber, and stolen thereout, a silver watch, with a silver dial-plate, maker's name on it Reeve, London, and on the inside Chas. Reeve, London, number believed to be 777; a steel chain, seal of a bluish colour, set in silver, with a spread eagle cut thereon, a brass key, and the main spring lately mended: Also a woman's light coloured cloth cloak, with a cape to it, and a copperas coloured check handkerchief, marked S. S. with black silk. The above articles are supposed to be stolen by two men, one of whom had on a dark brown coat and trowsers, the other a blue coat, other dress not known. Whoever secures the thief or thieves, so as they may be brought to justice, and the owner get his goods again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the goods only. ¶ JACOB SHARPLESS.

THIS is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Gloucester, in West New-Jersey, to meet the Managers on the first day of July next, at the house of William Eldridge, inn-keeper in Greenwich township, in said county, to agree upon a sum of money to be assessed and levied to support the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Assembly. By order of the Managers, ¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

TAKEN up by John Edies, in Frankfort, last February, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, branded I. H. on the near shoulder; she is now in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor of Oxford township, Philadelphia county. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her expences in three weeks from this date, by

NATHAN WHITMAN,
June 6, 1780. ¶ JACOB SIBLAY.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY and good looking NEGROE MAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, and has been bred a Farmer. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.